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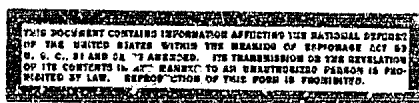
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REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PLANS
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[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Kazakh SSR

Alma-Ata -- During the Second Five-Year Plan, 203 million rubles were spent on the construction and improvement of Alma-Ata. During the 3 years of the Third Five-Year Plan, around 400 million rubles were spent, and during the postwar Five-Year Plan, around 400 million rubles. During all the Five-Year Plans, 500,000 square meters of living space were put into operation, many municipal enterprises established, and 1,600 square meters of streets, squares, and sidewalks covered with asphalt. The city has around 150 food, light, metal, and wood-processing industries, of which 50 have fulfilled their 1950 production plan ahead of schedule.(1)

In 1951, the budget requirements for Alma-Ata were fulfilled by 102.1 percent for income and 102.6 percent for expenditures. Over 42 million rubles were spent on residential construction.(2) This included 195 residential dwellings, with a total area of 37,000 square meters, 4 schools, 2 baths, a hospital, polyclinic, and over 20 business enterprises. An additional 8 kilometers of water pipelines were put into operation, and about 250,000 square meters of streets, squares, and sidewalks were paved and covered with asphalt.

For 1952, about 150 million rubles have been assigned for capital investment. Plans call for building and putting into operation 43,000 square meters of living space, or 20 percent more than in 1951. Considerable sums are designated for industrial construction, and capital repairs of existing roads and sidewalks are to include 10,000 square meters and to cost 4 million rubles.(3)

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Ust-Kamenogorsk -- During 1951, over 200 dwelling houses, 3 clubs, 4 buildings for medical institutes, and several schools, kindergartens, and nurseries were built. The plans for 1952 include the building of about 50,000 square meters of living space, a motion-picture theater, two schools, a railroad station, several buildings for medical and children's institutes, a roostechical and veterinary tekhnikum, and a palace of culture for metallurgists. (4)

Zyryanovsk -- More than 700 houses with living space of 23,100 square meters were built during 1951 in this town of miners and builders. The buildings constructed were a nursery, kindergarten, bakery, lying-in home, six stores, selling manufactured goods and groceries, a general store, two baths, a public services combine, and a school. In 1952, 25,000 square meters of living space will be built and put into operation, the main streets covered with asphalt, and a water main with a water tower, a stadium, a pyrite combine, and a bakery and candy shop built. (5)

Karaganda -- During the postwar years, 580 million rubles were spent for residential construction, and 420,000 square meters of living space put into operation. Sixty-four children's, medical, and other public service institutions, 13 schools, 9 clubs, 3 palaces of culture, and a streetcar were built and tens of kilometers of streets and squares were asphalted. In 1952, 65,000 square meters of living space will be put into operation and 20 cultural and public service units built. (6)

Temir-Tau -- This new industrial center of the republic has grown rapidly. In 1948 it had three schools; in 1951 it had ten schools attended by 6,000 school children and two FZO schools. A power engineering tekhnikum was opened in 1951. Temir-Tau also has ten libraries, three clubs, six stationary moving-picture projectors, and a stadium. Fifteen kilometers of streets have been paved and 17 kilometers of water pipe laid. Many public and residential buildings have steam heating. In 1951 buildings with a total area of 9,000 square meters were put into operation as well as a powerful bakery and meat combine. (1)

Chimkent -- The new, growing residential area of Chimkent is over 100,000 square meters in size. In 1951, over 15,000 square meters of productive space were made available for industry and several dwelling houses were put into operation. (7) There have also been built large cotton-processing enterprises, new streets, buildings for institutes, tekhnikums, cultural and scientific institutions, parks, and squares. Over 15 million rubles were spent in 1951 for city improvement. (8)

Gur'yev -- The general plan for the reconstruction of Gur'yev includes buildings for the House of Soviets; a drama theater, several dwelling houses, a pedagogical institute, motion-picture theater, and various cultural and public service institutions. (9)

Turkmen SSR

The 1952 plan for capital construction by the ministries and departments of the Turkmen SSR was increased 33 percent over the actual fulfillment for 1951. About 115,000 square meters of living space will be put into operation as well as 13 general educational schools, 11 day nurseries, hospitals, and sanatoriums with 518 beds, and kindergartens with 378 beds. Existing enterprises shall put into operation jute plants in Tashauz and Sayat, a kolkhoz electric power station, the Mary cotton-spinning factory, the Ashkhabad brick plant, a cotton-cleaning plant in Kalininak, a brewery in Tashauz, a butter and dairy plant in Chardzhou, two furniture factories, and other factories. More than half the money allocated for construction in the Turkmen SSR will be used for the further reconstruction of industrial enterprises and social, cultural, and municipal institutions in Ashkhabad. (10)

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The 1951 plan for the construction and restoration of Ashkhabad and for putting living space into operation was not fulfilled. (11) Over 62,000 square meters of living space were built and put into operation in Ashkhabad. A large two-story building for the Ashkhabad post office on ulitsa Karl Liebknecht was put into operation on 21 January 1952. (12) Organization and utilization of manpower and technicians at construction projects were poor. The use of machinery is still at a low level and construction materials fail to arrive at building sites on time. Construction organizations lack trained cadres and economic directors and party and labor union organizations do not show sufficient care in training and keeping cadres at construction work, so that there is a high labor turnover. Finally, there is often a delay in putting new buildings into operation because plans and estimates are not sufficiently well prepared. (13)

Altogether, over 3 million rubles are to be spent for improvement in Ashkhabad during 1952. (13) The Main Roads Administration plans to build 14 kilometers of new gravel roads in Ashkhabad and to make capital repairs on 486 kilometers of roads. The plan also provides for constructing 400 meters of wooden bridges and making capital repairs on 660 meters of wooden bridges, and laying 300 meters of reinforced-concrete pipes. A total of 200,000 rubles have been allocated for acquiring supplementary equipment for highway sheds. (14) The bus fleet in Ashkhabad has been supplemented by 18 new ZIS-155 buses. An interurban line has begun to operate between Ashkhabad and Geok-Tepe, and on 15 April a regular line between Ashkhabad and Chuli went into operation. (15)

Takhia-Tash -- The 1951 plan for construction in Takhia-Tash was successfully completed. About 200 houses, a school, restaurants, stores, and depots were built (16) and a lumber mill was built and put into operation. (17) Assembled houses are transported from the lumber mill to designated places by tractors. (18)

Tashauz -- A great deal of building is being done in Tashauz, where the general plan for the town's reconstruction provides for increasing its size nearly four times. A textile combine and silk factory are to be built. (19)

Kazandzhik -- The old Turkmen settlement of Kazandzhik is changing. Buildings are going up which will be occupied by tens of thousands of workers for hydraulic construction. By February 1952, more than 2,000 square meters of living space were built. In addition, buildings for an electric power station, garage, mechanical workshops, and the first shop for the woodworking combine have been built. In 1952, tens of dwelling houses and cultural municipal institutions are to be put into operation and a woodworking combine and a motor pool to be built. (20)

Mebit-Dag -- In Mebit-Dag, 40,000 square meters of living space were put into operation by the "Turkmenneftstroy" Trust in 1951. Now 2,000 families of petroleum workers and builders live in new, improved houses. (21)

Krasnovodsk -- Construction of living space has doubled in Krasnovodsk in comparison with 1940. (22)

Uzbek SSR

Under the postwar Five-Year Plan, the living space in Tashkent was increased by 200,000 square meters. (23) During 1951, 310,000 square meters of streets and sidewalks, almost two times more than planned, were asphalted. Capital repairs were done on sections of a number of streets and on 29 large and 111 pedestrian bridges. A total area of 150 hectares is occupied by parks, boulevards, and squares. (24) Street lighting in 1951 increased by more than 1,000 electric street lights. (25) Streetcars and trolley buses carried 180 million passengers, 7 million more than in 1950. (26)

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Appropriations for the development of the Tashkent economy for 1952 will be 8 million rubles more than for 1951. A new trolley-bus line, many kilometers long, is under construction, and streetcar lines are under repair. The scale of work in constructing water pipes will be 2.5 greater than in 1951. Three new bridges are being built and street lights improved. Many multistory buildings are being built.(27) A total of 165,000 square meters of roads are to be laid and covered with asphalt and 50,000 square meters of sidewalk are to be covered with asphalt.(24) Much work is also being done to improve the irrigation network, and during 1952 up to 15 kilometers of irrigation network are to be faced with brick. So far, 3,000 kilometers have been faced.(28)

Under the postwar Five-Year Plan, living space in Fergana was increased by 20,000 square meters and in Chirchik, by 50,000 square meters.(23)

Khiva -- The new workers' settlement of Khiva is being built on the bank of the Palvanskiy Canal. Individual houses for workers and a building for the Women's Pedagogical Institute have been built. Construction of a secondary school and a dormitory for medical school students is to begin soon.(29)

Tadzhik SSR

Stalinabad -- During the postwar period, 80,000 square meters of living space, eight schools, and two summer motion-picture theaters have been built and put into operation and the water supply and electric network have been increased 1.5 times.(30) Several new streets have also been built. A new main street, ulitsa Ayni, was built next to another new street, ulitsa Nizami, in the center of town. Novo-Vokzal'naya ulitsa, which is under construction, forms a new square at its junction with ulitsa Lenina and ulitsa Ayni. New buildings under construction include a three-story dormitory building for the state university and a dormitory for the industrial tekhnikum.(31) The 1951 plan for capital construction in Stalinabad was fulfilled 83.2 percent. During 1951, two secondary schools, 39 dwelling houses with a total area of almost 16,000 square meters, a summer motion-picture theater, and a republic clinical hospital were built.(30)

Leninabad -- A small settlement was formed around the silk combine in Leninabad 20 years ago. Now it has about 200 houses and construction of 25 additional houses is being completed.(32)

Kirovabad -- The former village of Saray-Kamar is now the settlement of Kirovabad. It has broad, straight streets, schools, hospitals, a cotton-cleaning plant, a creamery, and new industrial enterprises. A hotel was recently opened and construction of several houses is proceeding.(33)

Voroshilovabad -- During 1951, 100 dwelling houses were built in Voroshilovabad, construction of a hotel was completed, and much work in planning streets and planting greenery was done. A thermal electric power plant, a club with a 400-seat auditorium, and dwelling houses are now being built.(34)

Kirgiz SSR

Over 10 million rubles have been allotted for residential construction and improvement of oblast centers in the republic.(35) In the settlement of Fybach'ye, an electric power station and refrigerator plant have been constructed and a large meat combine is being built. Construction was recently completed of the Santash Cheese Dairy Plant in the high mountain pasture in Issyk-Kul' Oblast. It will process about 1,000 tons of milk annually. In Panfilovskiy Rayon of

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Frunze Oblast, construction of the oblast's first jute plant has begun. In Csh, construction of the Osh milk plant and Kzyl-Kiyyskiy creamery is nearing completion and construction of the Anan'elskiy creamery and other milk-processing plants will begin in 1952. (36)

Frunze -- Over 500,000 rubles have been allotted for the construction of a trolley-bus depot and trolley-bus park. Construction of the depot has been begun. Other buildings under construction include a 24-apartment building. (35) Recently three 6-, 12-, and 16-apartment buildings were put into operation. (37)

Przheval'sk -- A building for the city hydroelectric station is going up and construction is being completed on a two-story building of the "Zagotshiv-syr'ye" Trust. A secondary school for 400 children should be completed by 1952. A summer theater is being built in the Park of Culture and Rest imeni Pushkina, and the foundation has been laid at the Verkhney ploshchad for an automobile passenger station. A two-story dwelling house, secondary school building, club, and kindergarten are being built, and construction of a three-story building for an agricultural tekhnikum and the building of a bathhouse will begin in 1952. (38)

Talass -- During the Five-Year Plans, light and food industries, administrative buildings, and cultural, educational, and medical institutions were developed in Talass, one of the youngest towns in the Kirgiz SSR. It became an oblast center in 1944. Further construction is foreseen for it in the future. (39)

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